

# THE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL.

DEVOTED TO: POLITICS, LITERATURE, ART, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. XIII.

DAHLONGEA, GA., SATURDAY, MAR. 12, 1864

NO 50

## THE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.

Legal Advertisements

For Citation notice \$2.75  
Notices to Debtors and Creditors 3.25  
To sell personal property 4.00  
To sell real estate 5.00  
To leave to sell land and negroes 4.50  
For letters Dismissory 5.00  
Announcing candidates for office 5.00  
All advertisements of twelve lines, first insertion \$1.00; second, 75 cents; for each subsequent weekly insertion 50 cents monthly seventy-five cents.

### LUMPKIN COUNTY.

COURTS, JUDICIARY, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT, B. C. C.—Site 1st Monday in February and August. Judge—Hon. Geo. D. Rice, Clerk—Jas. H. Worley.

APPEALS COURT.—Site 3d Monday in June and November. Judges—T. H. Gibson, Wm. Warwick, J. J. Findley, Jorjall Blackwell, and J. C. Brittain. Clerk—James Kelly.

Return day out twenty days before court.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ordinary—Wm. A. Burnside. Sheriff—John C. Early. County Surveyor—Col. A. H. Boardman. Board of School Commissioners—Bon. F. Sitton, T. H. Gibson, Wm. Warwick, J. J. Findley, Jorjall Blackwell, and John C. Brittain.

### LAW DAYS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

837th DISTRICT.—At Dahlonega, on the 2d Friday in each month. Justices—James Rutherford and Wm. R. Crissman.

621st DISTRICT.—At Auraria, on the 1st Friday in each month. Justices—James E. Wood and James M. Welch.

935th DISTRICT.—At Davis' Court Ground, on the 3d Saturday in each month. Justices—Wm. E. Beard and L. D. Davis.

640th DISTRICT.—At Nimberville Court Ground, on the 4th Saturday in each month. Justices—John Sites.

600th DISTRICT.—At Yahola Court Ground, on the 1st Saturday in each month. Justices—John H. Abercrombie and Ephraim Lee.

699th DISTRICT.—At Crumley's Court Ground, on the 3d Saturday in each month. Justices—William Anderson and

1116th DISTRICT.—At Chestate Court Ground, on the 5th Saturday in each month. Justices—Jas. C. Seabolt and L. A. J. Swins.

698th DISTRICT.—At Frog Town Court Ground, on the 3d Saturday in each month. Justices—James A. Cantrell and John F. Glover.

1051st DISTRICT.—Warho Court Ground, on 3d Saturday in each month. Justices—Burl G. Reeves and

631st DISTRICT.—At Pones Court Ground, on the 1st Saturday in each month. Justices—John Gay and Daniel Neisler.

### POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

DAHLONGEA.—George T. Quillian.

AURARIA.—B. W. Brackett.

NEW BRIDGE.—James Welch.

PLEASANT RETREAT R. R. Ashby.

LOVEVILLE.—John H. Craven.

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

WHEREAS James Farria applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of E. M. Anderson, late of said county, deceased—

These are therefore to cite all persons concerned to be said appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to show cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted. This the 12th Feb. 1864.

J. P. CHASTAIN, Ord'y.

### NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of W. C. Bearden or having claims against the estate, will present them in terms of the law to the undersigned administrator. This Feb. 13th, 1864.

WM. M. MATHIS, Adm'r.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 16, 1863.

### EXCHANGE, No. 7.—The following officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice, No. 6, September 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does not embrace all deliveries made at City Point, or other places before September 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The staff of Generals Pennington, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Hecky, the officers and men belonging to the Engineer corps and Sappers and Miners, and the Fourth and Fifth Sixth Mississippi regiments, captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 13th, 1863.

AGENT OF EXCHANGE.

For Southern papers, published six times and send bills to War Department, Nov. 7.

### GEORGIA—DAWSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS William Kelly, Jr., Administrator of William Kelly, Jr., represents to the Court in his petition duly filed and entered on record, that he has fully administered William Kelly, Jr., estate, this is therefore to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors to show cause, if any they can, why said administrator should not be discharged from his administration and receive letters of dismission on the first Monday in August next.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Ord'y.

Jan. 23d, '64.

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

WHEREAS J. S. Tatum and William Walker applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Johnson, late of said county, deceased, these are, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office, within the time prescribed by law, to show cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal of office, this 7th day of Oct. 1863.

J. P. CHASTAIN, Ord'y.

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

WHEREAS E. M. Anderson applies to me for letters of administration on the estate of J. L. Anderson, late of said county, deceased—

These are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to be and appear at my office, within the time prescribed by law, to show cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and official signature, this 21st Nov. 1863.

J. P. CHASTAIN, Ord'y.

### RULE NISI.

Martha A Neal v Libal for Divorce in the 39th of January, a motion by Alfred J Neal v February Term, 1863

T appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff the defendant does not reside in this county, and it being made satisfactory to appear to the Court, that he does not reside in this State, on motion of S. C. Johnson, counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered by the Court that service be perfected by the publication of this order in the 'Mountain Signal' four months previous to the next term of this Court.

Granted Geo. D. Rice, J. S. C.

I certify that the above Order is a true extract from the minutes of Dawson Superior Court. D. F. MONROE, C. S. C.

April 1st, '68.

### \$50 REWARD!

AN ANAT from the subscriber on the 30th of January, a molar by 28 years of age, named AMOS, low and well set, will weigh about 140 pounds, and has his teeth stam in regular. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver to me the said boy or put him in jail. I can get him. J. E. MARTIN ROBERTS.

Jan 27th, 1863.

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

At the next term of the Court of Ordinary of said county after the publication of this notice sixty days, in the Mountain Signal, a public gazette of this State, shall apply to the Court of Ordinary of said county for leave so sell all singular the creditors and next of kin of the real estate of W. C. Bearden, late of said county, deceased. This the 19th day of Sept., 1863.

WM. H. MATHIS, Adm'r

60d

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

WHEREAS John Bearden applies to me for letters of Guardianship over the person and property of James M. Bearden, Rebecca A. Bearden and Joseph B. Bearden, these are therefore to cite and admonish all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, within the time prescribed law, why said letters should not be granted.

J. P. CHASTAIN, Ord'y

Sept. 15th, 1863.

### GEORGIA—Union County.

WHEREAS John S. Fain executor of Susan Gadsden's estate, represents to the Court by petition that he has fully wound up said estate as executor, this is therefore to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors to show cause, if any they have, why said executors should not be discharged from his administration and receive letters of dismission on the 1st Monday in August next.

J. B. BLACK, Ord'y.

Feb. 7, 1863.

### NOTICE

TWO months after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of Dawson County, Georgia, at the first regular term after the expiration of two months from this notice, for leave to sell the land belonging to the estate of Nathaniel Danger, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of said creditors and said deceased.

DANIEL P. MONROE, Adm'r.

July 28, 1863.

### GEORGIA—DAWSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS James L. Heard, administrator of Lewis J. Ledbetter, represents to the Court, in his petition duly filed and entered on record, that he has fully administered Lewis J. Ledbetter's estate, this is therefore to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors, to show cause, if any they can, why said administrator should not be discharged from his administration and receive letters of dismission on the 24th Monday in January, 1864.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Ord'y

June 12, '63.

### GEORGIA—DAWSON COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that on the 9th day of October, 1862, G. L. J. Martin, late of Dawson County, Georgia, has departed this life—his estate and no one applies for Administration of the Estate of said G. L. J. Martin, and that in terms of the law Administration will be vested in the Clerk of the Superior Court or some other fit and proper person, thirty days after the publication of this citation unless some valid objection is made to his appointment. Given under my hand and official signature, this 20th day of December, 1863.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Ord'y.

### GEORGIA—Union County.

WHEREAS Alfred Twigg, Administrator of W. Freeman, deceased, represents to the Court that he has fully administered said estate, this is therefore to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors to show cause, if any they have, why said Administrator should not be discharged from his administration and receive letters of dismission on the 1st Monday in August next.

J. B. BLACK, Ord'y.

Feb. 7, 1864.

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

WHEREAS Allen Thornton applies to me for letters of Guardianship over the person and property of Sarah Thornton, Manerva Thornton, Razella Thornton, and Fernetta Thornton, minor heirs of Allen Thornton, this is to cite all persons concerned to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, to show cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted.

Witness my official signature, WM. A. BURNSIDE, Ord'y.

Feb. 27, 1864.

### TWO months after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of Lumpkin County, for leave to sell the land belonging to the estate of Horatia Garrell, late of said county, deceased.

L. H. ROBE, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, 1864.

### GEORGIA—DAWSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS John Charles having in proper form applied to me for permanent letters of administration on the estate of David Charles, late of said county, deceased, this is to cite all singular the creditors and next of kin of David Charles to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and show cause, if any they can, why permanent administration should not be granted to John Charles on David Charles' estate.

Witness my hand and official signature, this 5th Dec. 1863.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Ord'y.

### GEORGIA—DAWSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS William Bart Administrator of David Denmore, Jr., died and entered on record, that he has fully administered David Denmore's estate, this is therefore to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administrator should not be discharged from his administration and receive letters of dismission on the first Monday in January, 1864.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Ord'y.

July 18, '63.

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

At the next term of the Court of Ordinary of said county after the publication of this notice sixty days, in the Mountain Signal, a public gazette of this State, I shall apply to the Court of Ordinary of said county for leave to sell all the real estate of Joseph Anderson, late of said county, deceased.

JAMES FARRIDA, Adm'r.

Jan. 24, '64.

### GEORGIA—Union County.

WHEREAS Fredell Gaudis, Administrator of bonus non on the estate of Amos Hays, deceased, represents to the Court that he has fully administered said estate.

These are therefore to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors, to show cause, if any they have, why said administrator should not be discharged from his administration and receive letters of dismission on the first Monday in June next.

J. B. BLACK, Ord'y.

Nov. 14, '63.

### GEORGIA—DAWSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS A. Broom having in proper form applied to me for permanent letters of Administration de bonis non on the estate of Ransom P. Reynolds, late of said county, this is to cite all singular the creditors and next of kin of Ransom P. Reynolds to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and show cause, if any they can, why permanent Administration de bonis non should not be granted to A. Broom on Ransom P. Reynolds' estate. Witness my hand and official signature, this 24th Feb. 1864.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Ord'y.

### NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

ALL that are indebted to me are hereby notified to pay the sum to Aaron Wheelchel, at Gainesville, Hall county, Ga., immediately; and those to whom I am indebted will call on said Wheelchel and get their money.

As I have sold my land, and think I am able to pay all my debts, I want to wind up my business before I leave, if I can. First come, first paid.

MOSES WHELCHEL.

Jan. 23d, 1864.

### GEORGIA—LUMPKIN COUNTY.

WHEREAS Westley McAllister applies to me to be appointed guardian and executor of the estate of William M. Brown, George W. Brown, and Sarah R. Brown, minors under fourteen years of age, resident of said county, this is to cite all persons concerned to be and appear at the term of the Court of Ordinary, to be held next after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice, and show cause, if they can, why said Westley McAllister should not be intrusted with the guardianship of the person and property of said minors—

Witness my official signature, WM. A. BURNSIDE, Ord'y.

Feb. 27, 1864.

### TWO months after date application will be made to the Court of Ordinary of Lumpkin County, for leave to sell the land belonging to the estate of Horatia Garrell, late of said county, deceased.

L. H. ROBE, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, 1864.

### TO THE WOMEN OF GEORGIA.

STATE OF GEORGIA, QUARTERMASTER GEN.'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Feb. 5th, 1864.

A report has been put in circulation in various portions of the State that the Socks knitt by the Ladies of Georgia for this Department, have been said by me to the troops on the field. Without entering further into the details of this tale and malicious report, I hereby pronounce the whole to be a malicious FALSEHOOD! I deny, and challenge the world for proof to the contrary that there has ever been a sock sold by this Department to a soldier of the Confederate Army since my last appeal to the Women of Georgia, for their destitute dearies. I hereby bind myself to present one thousand dollars to any person, either citizen or soldier, who will come forward and prove that the ever bought a sock from this Department, that was either sent to the troops, or purchased for issue to said troops.

This report has been invented on the one hand by the enemies of our noble boys, who rejoice in their sufferings, and are delighted when they suspend the efforts of the noble women in their behalf. On the other hand by service opponents of this Department, who forget that in venting their unproved spite upon us they are causing the troops of their State to march over frozen ground and the driving snow with uncovered and bleeding feet.

Women of Georgia again I appeal to you. This time I call upon you to throw down these vile falsehoods. Demand of him who publishes the tale the evidence I call for above. Until that testimony is produced I employ you against your efforts. I assure you in the name of all that is holy and noble in the heart of a man and an honorable man, that my self or any of my assistants have never sold a pair of socks that were knitt by you. Every pair has been issued to the destitute troops as a gift, as about 37,000 gallant sons of the Empire State will gladly bear testimony.

Daughters of Georgia, I still need socks. Requestions for them are daily pouring in upon me. I still have yearning to furnish you. I earnestly desire to secure a pair of socks for every barefooted son of Georgia. You are my only reliance. Past experience teaches me I will not appeal to you in vain.

Jas R. FOSTER, Q. M. S., Gen. of Ga.

Feb. 20th, 1864.—2d.

### THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

For the convenience of our readers (says the Charleston Mercury) who may not care to burden their memories with the full details of the new Currency Bill, with its multiplied provisions, we give a comprehensive and carefully prepared synopsis of this important act as finally passed, containing the gist of its sixteen sections.

Sec. 1. Notes above five dollars to be funded in four per cent. bonds, having twenty years to run, prior to the first of April next.

Sec. 2. The Secretary authorized to issue certificates on all the bonds so prepared.

Such bonds or certificates receive six, without interest, in the payment of all Government dues for 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. One hundred dollar notes, not bearing interest, besides the tax of thirty-three and one-third cent, to be issued up to the same date, as exchangeable for the new currency at the 1st April, be subject to a tax of 10 per cent. per month, and not to be exchangeable for the new issue.

Sec. 4. After 1st April all notes (above 5) not funded, shall be taxed thirty-three and one-third per cent, and be fundable in 4 per cent. bonds at sixty-six and two-third cents to the dollar until 1st January, 1865, and exchangeable for the same date, be exchangeable for the new currency at the same rate, one hundred dollar notes excepted. All notes outstanding at that date to be taxed 100 per cent.

Sec. 5. After 1st April the authority heretofore given to the Secretary of Treasury to issue Treasury notes to be revoked. He is authorized to make a new issue to be exchanged for the old, at the rate of one dollar of the new for three of the old and redeemable for all dues to the Government except export and import duties.

New notes, or old notes reduced, to be exchanged into Call Loan Certificates bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable two years after ratification of peace, if not sooner converted into new notes.

Sec. 6. Authorizes the issue of 500 millions 6 per cent Bonds, principal and interest free from taxation; export and import duties pledged for payment of interest. Duties on imports to be paid in specie, sterling exchange, or coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7. Secretary of Treasury authorized to sell or hypothecate said bonds on the best terms he can, and at the same time with a view to reduction and reduce the amount of circulation of Treasury notes.

Sec. 8. Regulates issue of said bonds, interest payable in January and July, Principal in thirty years.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable and taxable in all respects as the Treasury notes, into which they are convertible. If not converted before 1st April, they shall from that time bear interest on only sixty-six and two-third per cent to the dollar, and shall be redeemable in new issues at same rate. No call certificate shall be issued until after 1st April.

Sec. 10. If any Bank shall give to its depositors any call bonds in exchange for their deposits, they shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at the date of that act.

Sec. 11. Five dollar notes to be received until 1st July, after that to be taxed thirty-three and one-third per cent, and exchanged for new issues at the same rate.

Sec. 12. Provides for States holding Treasury notes funding them in 6 per cent bonds before 1st January, 1865.

Sec. 13. Interest bearing Treasury notes not yet received for endorsement by public dues, but left considered as bonds bearing 7 3/4 interest.

Sec. 14. Secretary of Treasury may issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors, bearing 6 per cent. interest, transferable by endorsement payable two years after peace.

Sec. 15. Authorizes the Treasury to increase the number of deposits and employ the banks if necessary.

Sec. 16. The act to be advertised in the newspapers of the several States, and in general orders to the Army and Navy.

Sec. 17. Reveals 43d section of the act of May 1, 1862.

Sec. 18. Authorizes the issue of 6 per cent. bonds in lieu of expired certificates of the call loan.

### WAR TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons who receive salaries exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, except persons in the military or naval service, are required to give in their returns on this day and pay the same. Twenty days from this date however will be allowed to make said returns and payment.

Returns also are required to be made of the incomes and profits derived by each person, from stock companies or corporations, and of every occupation, employment, or business, whether interested or not, except salaries, during the calendar year 1863, on this day, also fifteen days from this date will also be allowed to make said returns.

Also notice is hereby given, that twenty days from this date will be allowed to parties who are required to make returns of their gross quarterly sales, and to procure a renewal of their licenses.

I will attend at Cleveland on the 17th and 18th of February, for the purpose of affording all persons in White county the opportunity of registering.

W. H. THOMAS, Collector 96th District, Dahlonega, Jan. 23d, '64.

### NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

ALL taxpayers are hereby notified that the War Tax on Cattle, Horses and Tax in Kind, is now due. After the 15th inst. I will be ready to receive the money. All are notified to come and pay immediately. I will be at Cleveland on the 16th and 17th for the purpose of collecting, after which I will be found at my office in Dahlonega.

W. H. THOMAS, Collector 96th Dist.

Feb. 6th, 1864.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Nathaniel Danger, late of Lumpkin county, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or they will not be paid; and these indebted said estate will make immediate payment.

L. H. ROBE, Adm'r.

Jan. 23d, 1864.



# THE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL.

## THE "PEACE" OFFERED THE SOUTH.

The "peace" offered the South by the Yankees is unconditional submission. She must submit to all their confiscation laws, emancipation proclamation, arming of negro slaves, attempts to execute slave insurrection, barbarism and negro equality. Even the Chicago Times, Northern paper, says:

What inducements have the South to give up the contest and return to the Union? What have they to gain by it? What have they that they will not lose by it? Do not the possession of all their rights of property and all their civil rights depend upon successful resistance? What is submission but acceptance of outlawry? Are they not placed in that position where external action is preferable to submission? Is anything left for them but desperation to the end?

It is immaterial how many or how small victories they may obtain, so long as the abolition policies of the war are retained they will not bring peace; they will bring no accommodation of the difficulties. The war will continue while the policies continue. We may and we doubtless shall, reduce still further the boundaries of the rebel territory, but as the rebel lines shall be circumscribed the desperation of the contest will be increased. It will become literally a war of extermination on one side and of self-preservation on the other.

There is no earthly way of peace and re-union but withdrawing the abolition policies—not the policy of non-interference, if they were withdrawn, and this wicked Administration at Washington were out of the way—an Administration, as has been justly said, as incapable of making honorable peace as of conducting successful war—the war could be closed in ninety days.

## THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

What shall we do with our money? (says the Charleston Mercury) is a question asked by thousands every day since the passage of the new Currency Bill.

The only answer which can be given, those who do not wish to engage in speculations is this: If you have surplus funds, go to the Treasury, in Spring street, and fund in 4 per cent. bonds, which will be taken for taxes and all Government dues, during the year 1864, except export and import duties. Do not wait for the Banks to do this for you, for they are now overwhelmed with work.

But every one must keep by him a certain amount of currency to pay his daily family expenses. Let him calculate what that will be, and retain a sufficient amount of the old issue, to be exchanged for the new, remembering that three dollars of the former only represent two dollars of the latter, or, in other words, that three hundred dollars of the old issue, can be exchanged for two hundred of the new. The time for funding in bonds is limited to 31st March, for exchanging the old issues for the new to 1st January, 1865, except as regards \$100 notes, which must be funded before 1st April, and will not be exchangeable for the new issues.

We need not stop to discuss or denounce the action of Congress. The act has become a law. We ought, to our country's good, obey it, and each one do his share in carrying out its provisions.

MR. WRIGHT'S RESOLUTIONS IN THE ARMY.—The members of the Forty-Eighth, Mississippi Regiment have addressed a letter to Hon. A. R. Wright, on the resolutions which he presented to Congress. Here is what they say:

The Forty-Eighth, from the days of the "old battle" at Yorktown, has been honorably scarred in every conflict of its army with the host of McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, and has a right, second to no other, none will deny—to a voice in the things that may be for war or peace. That voice, sir, is unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of your resolutions. And, believe it, that is the voice of the rank and file of the entire army.

While we stand firmly ready to fight, and even to die, in defence of the rights of the South, three years of increasing slaughter have sufficed to convince us that something besides the blood of the country is necessary to its solution. It demands its wisdom, its moderation, its conservatism.

As the South's resolved defenders with our lives, we hail with joy your resolutions, as the first official manifestation of a purpose to transfer this destroying conflict from the field to the council, from the means of brute force to those of rational mind.

CUMBERLAND GAP.—A letter from the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap says:

The Yankee forces in this coun-

try are limited. Only five regiments at the gap. These forces are suffering for supplies of every character. Their trains are captured every time they dare to venture to this county for supplies. You need not be surprised to hear of the enemy executing the gap at any day. Our forces hover around them daily so close that they can't come far on this side of the mountain.

## MOUNTAIN SIGNAL.



Dahlonega, Ga.

SATURDAY, MAR. 12

Change of Rates.—The subscription price for the Signal is now \$1.00 for three months. Under existing circumstances we will not take subscriptions, nor Advertisements (other than legal Advertisements) for a longer time than three months.

An election for two Justices of the Inferior Court will be held in this county on Saturday next, 19th inst.

A Company of Mounted Infantry was organized at Dawsonville, Dawson county, on the 26th ult., to be attached to Col. Young's Battalion. The following officers were elected: Captain—Wm. L. Barrett, 1st Lieut.—W. W. Harris, 2d — R. N. McClure, 3d — John D. Palmer.

A Raid and a Heroine.—On Saturday last, March 5, a party of Yankees 75 or 80 in number, made a dash into Morgan, Fannin county, and after "proving" the town to some extent, repaired to the residence Mr. Morris for the purpose of arresting his son, who belongs to our army and is at home on furlough. Young Morris resisted them, when he was fired upon, one ball taking effect, severely though not dangerously wounding him, and passing on struck his father, who was standing in his rear, instantly killing him. One of the ruffians then seized upon young Morris for the purpose of disarming him, when Miss Morris, sister to young Morris, seeing the extremity and nerved to desperation, sprang upon the Federal soldier with a large bowie knife, striking him in four different places; a comrade rushed to the rescue, and with the breech of his gun knocked Miss Morrison senseless to the floor; but her work was done, and the stabbed Yankee was dead when she recovered.

Feeling an attack from Col. Young's men the Friends left the town, carrying off a few old men who claimed the privilege of suffering with them.

All honor to the heroic Miss Morris. Who would not be proud of such a sister.

SWIFT ISLAND MINES, N. C.

February 14th, 1864.

Editor Signal: Enclosed I send you a few Tea Seed, which you will plant in good ground about 7 feet apart and 2 inches deep. They will allow leaves to be gathered from them the third or fourth and the seventh year they should be cut off at the ground, and thereby produce an increased crop of leaves of much better flavor. The finest tea is gathered in March and the beginning of April when the leaves are half grown, and wilted on copper plates or pans and rolled up with the fingers separately. This is called Imperial and Hyson. The leaves gathered in April and first weeks of May are rather inferior, but still very good; but in June the main crop is gathered, when the leaves are grown and hard, this is called boba, and other names from the place cultivated. The best climate in China is between thirty and thirty-five degrees, corresponding to the Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

It is cultivated in North Carolina at Fayetteville and other places successfully, and yields a tea equal to the best imperial in China and far superior to any brought from there to this country, as the sea air affects its flavor seriously though put up in sealed cans and boxes.

I am glad to see the culture of it extending, and hope the Southern people will at least make enough for home consumption, and add another to the

many sources of wealth and independence; and above all, a luxury which wealth cannot purchase.

What a nation we will be in half a century! Independent of all nations, both in agricultural products and manufactures, with a population far in advance of the mongrel nations of Europe and America, free from the ills and infidelity of Central Europe and the lower hemisphere of Asia, and the United States, we will stand as the arbiter of all political disputes, and from the wealthiest will become the most powerful people on earth.

Respectfully,

M. R. S.

SHERMAN'S RETREAT.—We think with the Savannah Republican that the ignominious retreat of Sherman in the West, even though his army should not lose a man, equal to a victory for us. Such an expedition, without accomplishing anything, becomes a frightful example to the women and children, burning down houses over their heads, all stealing bread from their mouths, is a disaster, and will so be pronounced and felt—let not only now, but in the future. Such punitive maneuvers will demonstrate any army on earth, and the idea of returning to Vicksburg without seeing either Mobile or Hell, after all their boasting, must be mortifying indeed! Perhaps they get near enough to the latter to smelt its ordnance and grove pale at the thought of a contest!

The retreat of Sherman, we say, is a victory for Polk—not such one as we would have preferred, but still a substantial though bloodless victory, in which he has done the State of Alabama more desolation by a wise disposition of his gallant little army. All honor to him for winning it without the loss of a man!

If the abortive efforts of the enemy thus far are samples of the entertainment they are to give us in the coming spring, then the road to independence is clear. Indeed, their new rollment law, with a commutation of only \$500, when they are in such need of troops, looks very much like giving up the fight.—Savannah Reporter.

The Yankees confess the failure of their operations against Charleston, and the report in the North is that the siege is to be abandoned. The Albany Argus tells this in a long editorial, in which he says:

Dispatches from Washington announce that the siege of Charleston is to be abandoned. The blockade is to be maintained; the rebel troops are to be held at bay by the "Ironclads," but the other ironclads are to be ordered elsewhere. General Gilmore will come North in a few weeks. Several of his best regiments were some weeks since ordered to the Gulf, and our authors, so well followed, to participate doubtless, in the expedition against Mobile.

An officer in the regular army, who was present not long since at the siege, told us that Fort Sumter was stronger than ever—that the batteries along the upper walls had rendered the exhausted base impregnable. The guns on the batteries were of course long ago dismounted, but the lower tier, fronting the sea, were as effective as ever, and owing to the immense volume of stone and debris which protected the front, were not at all affected by our heavy artillery.

As to "Greek Fire," it was a humbug. None had ever come into Charleston. Some bombs filled with fuse had inflicted some damage, and this was all the foundation there was for the "Greek Fire" stories. Doubtless there were some experiments with igniting fluids, but they proved more dangerous to those who handled them than to those at whom they were aimed.

An old farmer, who had two handsome daughters, would not permit them to keep the company of Yankees. After the old man had retired to rest, the girls would hang a sheet out of the window, and each bear with the assistance of his lady, who lugged hisly above, would thus gain an entrance. It so happened that one evening the girls hung out the sheet too early, and the old gentleman spying the article could not conjecture the meaning of it. So he caught hold and endeavored to pull it down. The girls supposing it to be one of their fellows, began boasting, and did not discover the mistake until the old man's head was even with the window sill, when one of them exclaimed "Oh lord, is dad?" and letting the sheet go down came the old gentleman to the ground, dislocating his shoulder. Withdrawing all opposition to their keeping company, he was soon a father-in-law.

## General News.

Richmond, March 4.—A conflict occurred on Wednesday night at Walkerton between a small force of Confederate cavalry and a party of Yankee raiders, resulting in the death of Acting Brigadier General Dahlgren, and the capture of ninety of his men. Several papers were found upon Dahlgren's person stating that the object of the undertaking was to release the prisoners on Bell and the destruction of the beautiful city, murder of Jeff Davis and traitorous crew, and that everything of service to the rebels must be destroyed. The documents disclose the most vindictive hostility against the Confederacy, and have produced a profound sensation in this community.

Demopolis, March 4.—A dispatch from Macon, Miss., received by way of Cuba, the 4th, says a dispatch just received from Gen. Jackson, dated Sharpsburg, seven miles from Canton, February 29th, says he overtook the enemy at that point on the 17th, and was skirmishing when the enemy crossed his way. He killed Ralston's and Collins, Perries and proceeded to Canton, where they were reported short of rations and broken down. It was thought they would destroy portion of the railroad and march to Vicksburg. About 20 had been killed and a number captured. Our cavalry are harassing them.

From the At. Confederacy.

Demopolis, Feb. 29, 1864.

The agency is over here, and other fields present greater claims on public attention. Still, which has been done here, considering "years at the disposal of the Confederacy," and much remains to be done. The great aid of Sherman has gone rushing back across Pearl River, with the crash of timber in his rear to prevent or retard our march, while the co-operating columns of mounted infantry under Mr. L. Smith, ten thousand strong, has been shattered by the gallant Forrest, and, sagging under a gallant deal by the deadly check-mate is lying in disorder towards Memphis, pursued by Gen. Gholsia with the State forces.

The enemy have suffered severely, and have paid dearly for their temerity. In the pursuit and battle with Forrest, they lost about two hundred killed and wounded and five pieces of Artillery, while the State forces are following closely and capturing large quantities of arms and supplies. Lee and Jackson are in hot pursuit of Sherman and, as he has no cavalry, they will doubtless give that enterprising individual considerable trouble.

## MOVEMENTS OF LONGSTREET

The whereabouts, the condition and the disposition of Lieut. General Longstreet and his army, naturally have excited much discussion and speculation within the past few weeks. From frequent conversations with persons from his vicinity, by private communication and from other sources of information received through couriers at the front we have been enabled to obtain some knowledge of his late operations. His troops are in fine spirits, and in excellent condition as regards supplies, clothing and general outfit. We believe we have the accurate estimate of his force of infantry and mounted men, which it might not be prudent to make public, but it is sufficient to state that in conjunction with the army of Tennessee would increase it to a force of over sixty thousand, fully ample for aggressive warfare, and a successful advance over the border.

At last accounts Longstreet's army had been materially strengthened by conscript enrolments, in the region of his operations and by recruits, even whole companies of cavalry at a time when Kentucky and Kentucky troops since General Longstreet was within three miles of Knoxville. Subsequently he fell back to Greenville, East Tennessee, for reasons best known to himself.

An officer writes a letter from Greenville, under date of the 27th ult., to his father in this city, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:

"Longstreet's army has moved back from the vicinity of Knoxville to this point. They were not forced to retreat by the enemy—Longstreet is now at Kentucky and Kentucky troops soon have fallen into our possession."

An intelligent soldier immediately from Longstreet's army, who left that command before its retirement to Greenville, informs us that several hundred Yankees were surprised and captured on or about the 19th ult., below Knoxville. Cumberland Gap was garrisoned with a small Yankee force, and the enemy were still in Knoxville. The small fox had somewhat subsided in its career. The country was almost entirely destitute

of forage.

From other sources of direct information, we incline to the opinion that General Longstreet will not long remain motionless, and there scarcely any probability that he will fall back beyond Greenville, and therefore stirring scenes may be anticipated in that department before many moons have waned.—Atlanta Confederacy.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—An Irish paper very pertinently suggests to Lord John Russell that whilst he undertakes to have the existing legislation of England amended so as to prevent rams being built in England for the rebel service, he might as well have the enlistment laws amended so as to prevent men being enlisted for the Federal service—75,000 have been supplied already from Ireland alone, and Lincoln being engaged in perfecting measures for enlisting a great many more. Lord Russell has now an opportunity of showing exactly what British neutrality amounts to. We have no idea that he will act the suggestion of the Irish journal. His sympathies are all with the Yankees, and he would rather that Ireland were stripped of her able-bodied population than not. He wants Ireland for his own people, as Seward wants the South for his, and what becomes of the Irish is a matter of profound indifference to the whole philanthropist. The day may come, however, when they will be needed, as they always have been needed, to fight England's battles, and then the just retribution for the Irishman and his political criticism of the British Administration will begin.

LOUISIANA.—In town, opposite St. Louis, which is built on the frozen river, during the "cold spell," a war keeper built a fire in his tent, and set before it on a three-legged stool, warning his shins, when the fire had a hole in the top, and the man fell in and has not yet re-appeared.—His assistant, a verdant Irish boy, was asked where the proprietor was, and replied: "Faith, he's gone into the cellar."

Rumor, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 1st, reports Gen. Mead as moving from Culpepper Court House towards Madison Court House, with infantry, cavalry and artillery.

PENSACOLA DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Pensacola was destroyed by fire on February 21st. More than one hundred houses were burned.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, under date of the 6th inst. says: "Information is received here that the prospects of war in Germany prevent reinforcements for the war of German regiments in our armies, the German soldiers being all anxious to fight the battles of the old country."

Atlanta, March 7.—On Saturday morning Humes Brigade of cavalry attacked the Yankees at Wood's station about eight miles west of Ringgold, and drove them from their position.—The Yankees fled precipitately. No present sign of movement on the part of the Yankees.

Richmond, March 6.—The prisoners brought to City Point on Friday arrived here this afternoon. About 40 Yankee officers and 600 privates will be sent in return to City Point tomorrow. The exchange will be continued the same proportion so long as the Yankees send back our men.

Savannah, March 7.—The amount of Confederate notes funded here in five days \$633,300, and the pressure continues.

## OBITUARY.

SAMUEL E. TAYLOR, of Dawson county, Ga., departed this life at his residence on Sunday 28th day of February 1864, in the 38th year of his age. At the time of his death he was Representative in the Legislature of Georgia and 1st Lieut. of the Cheshate Artillery. He was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Deceased was a good citizen, kind, generous and patriotic.

He is cut off by disease contracted in the midst of usefulness, leaving a widow wife and three small children, and many relatives and friends to mourn his death. The Judgments of God are " inscrutable and his ways past finding out. But He will take care of the widow and fatherless. W. B.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice.

ARRESTED at the residence of William Anderson, in Lumpkin county, Ga., a negro boy named JIM, about 19 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark color, weighs about 150 pounds, and says he belongs to John Ford, living in Madison County, Ala., eight or nine miles from Humerville. Said negro when arrested had in his possession a black horse, bridle and saddle. Said boy, and property taken with him, is now at my plantation 1 1/2 miles west of Dahlonega, Ga. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, J. C. EARLY, Sheriff Lumpkin co., Ga. Feb. 27th, 1864.

### ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

General Orders, No. 14.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

### CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WAR DEPT. RICH. VA. Feb. 1, 64.

### EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 8.

All persons heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers soldiers or civilians, received at City Point before the first of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at the United States authorities, received prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Major General John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

ROBT. OLD, Agent of exchange.

By order.

[Signed] S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector Gen.

Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to War Dept.

### NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

GILMER—GILMER COUNTY.

All persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Johnson, deceased, or having claims against the same will present them according to law, made and provided in such cases.

A. S. TATUM & J. Adams.

Wm. WALKER & Co.

Jan. 31st, 1863.

L. HAMILTON, G. R. ROY, J. E. WADDEY, HAMILTON ROY & WADDEY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

### Drugs Medicines

PAINTS, OIL & WINDOW GLASS,

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

Sign of the Golden Eagle.

CORNER OF PRACHTER & DECATUR

STREETS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

SIXTY days after the publication of this notice I shall apply to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell the negroes belonging to the estate of Isaac Johnson, late of said county, deceased, this the 31st Jan. 1864.

A. S. TATUM & J. Adams.

Wm. WALKER & Co.

### HEADQUARTERS, 32d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

Dahlonega, Jan. 31st, 1864.

Having been appointed by his Excellency the Governor Surgeon of this District, I will attend daily at these Headquarters for the purpose of examining claimants for exemption, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

M. H. VAN DYKE,

Surgeon 32d Sen. Dist.

Jan. 30th, 1864.

### NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of Peggy Timms, late of Lumpkin county, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or they will not be paid; and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. L. H. HOPE, Admr. Jan. 23d, 1864.

### TWO months after date application

will be made to the Court of Ordinary of Lumpkin county, for leave to sell the land belonging to the estate of Peggy Timms, late of said county, deceased.

L. H. HOPE, Admr.

Feb. 20, 1864.

### GEORGIA—GILMER COUNTY.

All persons indebted to the Estate of E. M. Aderson or having claims against the same, will come forward and settle with the undersigned Administrator. JAS. FARRIS, Admr. Feb. 20, 1864.



# The Mountain Signal.

VOL. XVI.

DAHLONEGA, GA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

NO. 50.

## THE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
J. W. WOODWARD.

OFFICE IN LOW STORY MARSHALL BUILDING.

### Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements of one square or more, fifty cents per square for each insertion.  
Ten lines of Bourgeois type make one square.

### Legal Advertisements.

Inserted at the usual rates. Speed and liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise by the year.  
Business cards, with the paper included, not over ten lines, eight dollars per annum.

Announcing county candidates for office, five dollars; district candidates, eight dollars.

Marriage notices one dollar; obituaries over ten lines, one dollar.

25¢ Terms cash, before, or on demand after the first insertion.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. HUTCHINS.

Attorney At Law,

DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the counties of the Blue Ridge Circuit.

Feb. 17, '66.

MARSHALL L. SMITH.

Attorney At Law,

DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the counties of the Blue Ridge Circuit.

Particular attention given to collecting. October 6th.

C. D. PHILLIPS.

Attorney At Law,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

Special attention given to business in all the counties of the Blue Ridge Circuit.

Feb. 17, '66.

WIER BOYD.

Attorney At Law,

DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the counties of the Blue Ridge Circuit, and will also practice in the Blue Ridge Circuit, and will also practice in the Blue Ridge Circuit.

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Attorney At Law,

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Feb. 17, '66.

## THE SIGNAL.

DAHLONEGA, GA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1867.

### Destitution in the South.

The great mass of the people in the South, says the New York Sun, know very little of the extremes of poverty that exist in many of the Southern States. Private letters tell more painful details than the papers, for there is a natural pride which makes those who have once been rich shrink from having their reverses made public. How complete that reverse of fortune has been may be judged from the fact, well authenticated, that in several States there have been deaths from actual starvation. There are some country places where all are miserably poor alike. A letter from Raleigh, N. C., reports families having burned their furniture to keep from freezing; while a great number of persons, once rich, are dependent on benevolent associations for their daily bread. In Charleston, S. C., gentlemen, once affluent, are glad to obtain situations as conductors on the cars, or as members of the police force. This poverty is widespread throughout the South, among both whites and blacks, and it is not to be marvelled at that little interest is taken in politics, while the actual necessities of life are barely obtainable. No past animosity will justify the North in withholding its contributions from this suffering people. True magnanimity would surely dictate the greatest kindness to a fallen people in distress.

### Marriages Going West.

One of the most frequent sights to be seen in the neighborhood of the Pontchartrain railroad depot, says the New Orleans Crescent, is the number of negro immigrants every morning just arrived from Alabama, Georgia and other Eastern States, and on their way to Texas. Almost every steamer seems to bring over two or three hundred, not to speak of the arrivals from other directions. The Atlanta papers allude to the number that are continually passing through that railroad city, and it is obvious that the revolution of ideas in the negro mind is calling for some corresponding change in his habitation and previous manner of living.

### Southern Relief.

A petition from the citizens of Louisville for an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the relief of Southern suffering, will, in a few days, be laid before the Kentucky Legislature. "It expresses," says the Courier, the unanimous sentiment of our people, and we hope that no smaller sum will be thought of seriously. Less than that would be an appropriation as fifty thousand dollars when wide-spread destitution exists in five or six States, which private charity is utterly unable to meet, would cause the cheeks of many Kentuckians to blush for our parsimonious policy."

### The Loyal Citizens.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, says that the office of the Richmond New Nation, has placed in the hands of a member of the House of Representatives a petition signed by 2,400 "loyal" citizens of Virginia, praying for a provisional government for the State. To those who know the character of Hummick, says the Richmond Examiner, it is unnecessary to say anything as to the nature of this petition; but for the information of those who do not, it may be well enough to state that nearly, if not all, the "2,400" signers to that petition are negroes, and the dupes of Hummick in his newspaper speculations. The petition asks for the appointment of Underwood as provisional Governor, and has already been presented to Congress.

### Look Out Newspaper Borrowers.

A Contemporary says: "There is a man up in our country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life; his potatoes never rot; the weeds never eat his wheat; the frost never kills his corn or beans; his balises never cry in the night; and his wife never scolds. And a man who borrowed a paper, because he was too stingy to pay only two dollars a year for it, was sick all his life with the gout; he suffered excruciating pain from corns; had all his teeth kicked out by a mule; his potatoes all rotted; the weeds ate all his wheat; frost killed every ear of his corn; the hog ate all his beans; his babies forever cry; his wife scolds continually; his horses died with the grub; the dogs killed all his sheep; his hogs never fatten; and his mules all went blind."

### The Washington Correspondent.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says in his dispatch of the 12th inst: "The President, a few days since, expressed himself as follows regarding impeachment; that charges could not be found against him without perjury; that if impeached, he would see what he should be finally washed overboard, he would not be the first good man who had met with such a fate."

### Greedy said a day or two since:

"Congress ought to indicate to the unrepresented States precisely what they must do. It will not do to let the session wear away without this. If any State shall not be called when the next House assembles for organization, it should be clearly and generally known that it is to be left out of the fault is its own. Let their be light!" Right for once.

### A Patented Churn, called the "Expedient," is on exhibition in Atlanta.

The Era says, About two gallons of milk were introduced, and the churning operation produced butter in two minutes. This may be considered rapid work, but it was done under unfavorable circumstances and in our office. We are assured that in the spring and under the influence of pleasant weather, this churn will produce butter in one minute.

### Mr. S. S. Sweet, formerly of Macon, has purchased the Albany Patriot, and changed it from a weekly to a tri-weekly.

### The residence of Gen. Forrest was entered on the night of the 15th by robbers who carried off two gold watches, a pocket-book, containing \$200, his parole, and other valuable articles.

### A circular from the American Bureau of Mining says that the Duck Town Copper Mines will produce 1,000 tons of ten per cent. ore monthly, at a net value of \$27,326 per month, or \$326,832 per annum. The Bureau asserts that the cost of working the mines will be far below the average of the Lake Superior Copper Mines.

### The citizens of Savannah are turning their attention to the project of cutting a canal eight miles along the coast, by means of which four hundred miles of inland navigation from Savannah to Jupiter inlet, Fla., will be opened to a steamer of four feet draft.

### Of the fifty-two United States Senators now acting, about forty are lawyers, four merchants, three editors, one shoemaker, one manufacturer and three or four of no specified business. In the House there are about one hundred and twenty-five lawyers, twenty-seven merchants, twelve farmers, ten editors, eight manufacturers, three physicians, two bankers, and two teachers or professors.

### The Hon. Josiah Hill, of Georgia, has presented to Congress a claim of several thousand dollars for losses and deprivations which he suffered during the war from the Union army.

### Wm. the list of pardoned Confederates finished. It will include 18,000 names. To clerical force of the Attorney General's office are at work finishing it.

### The Rome Courier mentions a singular case which happened in that vicinity. Some few weeks since a man came from South Carolina and entered into business last week another man came hunting him, saying he had stolen his wife and he intended to kill him and get his wife back. The party of the first part had a partner in business, who talked with the party of the second part, and finally persuaded him to accept ten dollars, to be paid in whiskey and leather, which he took and departed, leaving the party of the first part in peaceful possession of the absconding wife.

### In the Philadelphia Common Council, on the night of the 18th, a personal altercation took place between Messrs. Miller and Wray, two of the members, which ended in a rough and tumble fight. The scene of the fight was in the rear of the Council chamber, and it was thought the whole chamber would become engaged in the fight.

### To Young Men.

Young man, in the following short paragraph you will find the entire law and the testimony:

Young man I save thee from all manner of iniquity, and I will direct thee to do what that bit of ribbon costs before you say you will take it—pay that hat time your friend handed you to make change with. In a word, be economical, be accurate, know what you are doing; be honest, and then be generous; for all you need to acquire this belongs to you by every rule of right, and you may put it to any good use you please. It is not miserly to save a pin from loss. It is not selfish to be correct in your dealings. It is not small to know the price of articles you are about to purchase, or to remember the little debt you owe. What if you do need Bill Hyde's clock out in a much better suit than yours, the price of which is not learned from the tailor, who laughs at your faded dress, and old fashioned notions of honesty and right—your own conscience, Frank, is in a penny-saving boy, walking in the streets with a loaf of bread under his arm, became the companion of kings.

### Relief for Widows and Orphans.

A large assembly of citizens at one of the leading churches in Richmond, Va., was addressed on Monday evening, by General's Rosser and Henry A. Wise, on the subject of relief of the widows of Confederate soldiers. Gen. Rosser said:

"We are entirely at the mercy of the conquerors, in whose hands is our fate, and who, instead of being magnanimous, are bitterly oppressive. I would have preferred to be died on the battle-field, at the post station, Gen. Wise has said; but if we could ask the brave men who died for us what they would require, they would say, 'Give our wives and children bread.'"

Gen. Wise said, "The Confederate dead, all, sleep well, thank God. But the women—the wife that never knew what—who could not work—are above all that suffer now, the ones who need your charity. We must provide an asylum for both widows and orphans. We can raise the means by the plan proposed, and let the proceeds be put in profit, no orphan want. I have never had the heart to see a man when I have had a cent for myself. Don't let the poor man suffer that want, and you shall be blessed by Heaven. If you do not give an infidel person, and your substance will be eaten up. Find out, give and relieve."

A woman in Macon County, Ky., has given birth to five children in one year.

### Flogging in Massachusetts.

A Boston correspondent of the Tribune says:

"Mr. George B. Emerson has been calling attention to some of the defective methods of education in the Boston schools, and Dr. Ordway, who is said to have a 'holby,' and, therefore, like all men who have holby, a sort of red spectre to fogies and nonpluses, has made public some statistics in relation to flogging, or, to speak more fully, corporal punishment, in these same institutions. The doctor states, on authority of the record kept by the teachers, that there have been thirteen thousand cases of this sort of discipline in nine months."

This, says the New York Express, beats, we think, anything we ever heard from the old fifteen slave States. In these fifteen States, in a whole year, we do not believe as many blacks were whipped as here we have record of for white boys and girls.

### How to Prevent Cold Feet.

Cold feet are a nuisance—they are inconvenient and decidedly uncomfortable. Ladies, we understand, are frequently seriously troubled with cold feet, and we presume that so kindly furnished us with a recipe, which she has tried and knows to be effective, that will keep feet warm, and we give it without, however, recommending its general use. She says, "I am troubled with cold feet, but I manage to keep them warm by lying in bed every morning until after mother has built a rousing fire and prepared breakfast. I then get up, place my feet on the front of the stove, eat my morning meal, read the news, and after warming some more, return to bed, where I remain until nearly noon. I repeat this every twenty-four hours, and find it very comfortable. I think I shall survive."

### The Davis Fund.

The Brandon (Vt.), Republican warns up on the subject of eleemosynary relief for Mr. Davis, in the following fashion:

"Oh! How Patriotic!—The great big old county of Hinds, in which is located the capital of the great State of Mississippi—the city of Jackson—the home of patriotism and chivalry (on paper)—the abode of wealth and wisdom (in a horn)—the great railroad centre—the city of big pictorial newspapers, big deeds with little brains, big dogs with little masters, rich men without a dollar, more politicians than voters, more whiskey than milk, more pistols than dollars, and in fact a bigger show on less capital than any other town in the world—where the Central Relief Association is located, and from whence the exceedingly well written, patriotic, pathetic and soul-stirring appeals have gone forth in behalf of our captive chief—Hinds county, we say, has contributed the enormous sum of seventy-five dollars for the relief of President Davis and his family, whilst the county of Claiborne gave \$808, and poor little Rankin—succeeded by a host of up-heads of counter-jumpers and beggars in broadcloth about the capital—has already forwarded \$110, and has not yet received returns of amounts collected outside of its borders."

### Law of the Confederacy.

There are sold in this city on Saturday at public auction, says the Lynchburg Virginian, on account of the United States, a lot of hospital or field stretchers, the property of the late Confederacy. They were purchased by a commission merchant at sixteen cents apiece, and will be converted, the cloth into grain bags and the wood into gunnys frames. It is full of iron. It spoke of pale faces and bleeding forms; it spoke of suffering and anguish; it spoke of battle and carnage; it spoke of defeat and victory; it spoke of hunger and thirst and exhaustion; it spoke of blighted hopes and broken hearts—of vacant souls and mourning hearts; it spoke of shattered lances and of brave people ground beneath the heel of despotic power. We turned from the scene under the influence of these sad memories.

### How a Man Freezes to Death.

M. Pouchet lately read an interesting paper on this subject before the French Academy of Science. The author's inferences are as follows:

1. That the first phenomenon produced by cold in a contraction of the capillary vessels to such an extent that a globe of blood cannot enter; these vessels, therefore, remain completely empty.

2. The second phenomenon is an alteration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganization.

3. Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, and no power can reanimate it.

4. When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.

5. If the part frozen is not extensive, and only a few disorganized blood globules pass into circulation, the animal may recover.

6. But if, on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent, then the mass of altered globules brought into the circulation when the part is thawed, rapidly kills the animal.

7. For this reason a half-frozen animal may live a long time if maintained in this condition, since the altered globules do not get into the circulation; but it expires rapidly as soon as the frozen part is thawed.

8. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the alteration of the blood globules, and not to any effect on the nervous system.

9. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frozen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into the circulation, and the greater the chances of the recovery of the animal.

### Negro Lawyers in the Supreme Court.

John M. Langston, a colored man, of Ohio, Ohio, on motion of Representative Garfield, has been admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

When the subject of the negro lawyer was in one of the clerk's rooms to pay the fee for the necessary certificate, Hon. J. S. Black came in hastily, asking for change, so as to make a gift sum. As one of the clerks could do this, the colored lawyer proffered his aid for the purpose, asking, at the same time, if he had the honor of addressing the Hon. Thomas Stevens. Judge Black replied, saying, "Not so!" and rapidly made his exit without accepting the monetary accommodation proffered by the new-made member of the bar.

### Narrow Escape.

The Barnwell Sentinel tells of a family in the lower part of that district who had converted a bomb shell, found lying in the yard, into a firework. One day last week the missile exploded, tearing things about the house up promiscuously, but strange to say, inflicting no injury on the family who were in the house at the time.

### A gentleman who recently put up at a log tavern in Wisconsin, was awakened by a young man who commenced a serenade thus:

"Oh Sally Bree,  
I've called you twice,  
And yet you lie and more!  
I pray you wake,  
And answer you, Duke,  
And open to him the door; or the window, I don't care which, for—  
It makes but little difference  
To either you or I—  
Big pie, little pie,  
Root, hog, or die."

A new way of keeping warm has been put in practice and with good effect. It is to have a backless cake made large enough to cover the bed, like a quilt, and spread it over it, "piling hot," about the time of retiring. When made of proper thickness, it retains the heat until morning, and then if a person is too lazy to get up he can make a very good breakfast by eating off the edges as he lies.

A wicked way says the reason young ladies look so bold and fierce in these latter days, is that they tie their hair so tightly on the back of the head that they cannot shut their eyes, which gives them their fierce look; and then, when they see waterfalls so balance their heads up that they seem to "cock their chins" at everybody; hence their bold and defiant look.







# THE SIGNAL.

DAHLONEGA, GA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1867.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

### Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Signal has the largest circulation of any paper published North-east of the rail road, and is rapidly increasing, making it the best advertising medium of any paper in sixty or seventy miles of this place. In fact, this is the centre point of all Northeast Ga. embracing a scope of country one hundred and fifty miles in length and breadth. Our terms are as liberal as any paper in the State. We have recently added great improvements to our Job Department, and would be pleased to receive orders for Job Work, which will be done cheap and in the latest style of the art.

### Advertising Index.

That careful old money-maker, Stephen Girard, who was never known to spend a dollar for less than a dollar's worth, thoroughly understood the advantages of advertising. He often said that he never spent money more profitably than when he invested in printings during hard times. He considered it a golden opportunity never to be neglected. Those who advertise liberally will always find the best bargains and work the cheapest. The advertiser will find it to his interest to give the merchants and business men of Dahlonega, under the head, a call, when they will surely be pleased.

Tucker & Co. Dry Goods and Groceries, T. H. Kline, Dry Goods and Groceries, W. M. Lathropwood & Co. Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, next door to Judge Barratt's residence—Sign of the Red Flag.

RENOULT & BURNSIDE, Dealers in dry goods and groceries, at the Park House, North corner public square. Jacob Deck, dry goods and groceries, at the Lawrence House corner.

Wooters & Wooters, Blacksmithing, opposite T. H. Kline's. Dahlonega Hotel, W. A. M. Lander, Proprietor.

W. H. Hester, dealer in fine cigars, cigars, &c. W. P. Packer, Attorney at Law, office in Masonic building.

Jas. R. LeVine, Attorney at Law, office in the Court House. J. A. Wooters, Attorney at Law, office in the Court House.

Jas. A. Paxson, Real Estate Agent for the sale of gold and copper mines. Can be found at the Post Office.

Dr. N. F. Howard, office at his residence. A. M. Tessler, Attorney at Law. R. A. Holt, Real Estate Agent.

ROBERT A. QUINN, Attorney at Law. George D. Rice, Attorney at Law.

Religious Services. Rev. G. Hughes will preach in the Methodist Church every 1st and 3rd Sabbath in each month, and Mr. John K. Murphy will preach in the Baptist Church every 2nd and 4th Sabbath.

Tucker & Co. Printers will inform the patrons of the Signal this morning that Messrs. Tucker & Co. West side of Public Square, are constantly receiving Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. In this line their stock is complete, and consists of all the articles mostly used by the farmers and the people of this section of country generally. Besides their complete stock, they have competent and experienced gentlemen as clerks, in the persons of C. I. I. Corry, and Capt. W. H. McCracken, who will spare no pains or trouble to please the most fastidious. We speak for these gentlemen a liberal share of the public patronage.

Be certain and read their lengthy advertisement in this morning's issue.

If you want JOB PRINTING send your orders to the SIGNAL office.

Arrival of Soldiers. Maj. John D. Wilkins, with a detachment of two companies of the 33d U. S. Infantry, are now quartered at this place, and have established a Military Post. This command has been sent here to assist the civil authorities in restoring and maintaining peace and order, and to afford protection to life and property in this section, so as to induce capital and labor to concentrate here in order to work the immense mineral resources of this section of the State. It will be gratifying to our many readers to learn that Maj. Wilkins is represented as being a gentleman and a soldier, and will do everything in his power to further the ends for which the post of Dahlonega has been established.

All papers discontinued from this office after the expiration of the time paid for.

### The Election.

Below we give the official vote for Solicitor General of the Blue Ridge Circuit:

	Whippy, Witham, Anderson,	
Cherokee,	70	06
Cobb,	11	40
Dawson,	33	14
Fannin,	57	21
Forsyth,	64	47
Gilmer,	149	75
Lumpkin,	137	31
Milton,	53	23
Pickens,	198	5
Towns,		
Union,	21	204

Advices from San Francisco of the 21st state that a party of rangers had attacked a camp of Indians near Fort Rook Springs, Arizona, killing twenty-two. The rangers lost one man, and had four wounded. The Arizona Gazette says that many migrants are coming in from Montana, and that it is to be regretted that they find that Territory so beggled by savages that prospecting is impossible. From New Mexico come reports of Indian outrages, and a petition for protection, containing fifty-two feet of signatures, has been sent to Washington.

The Cutbert Appled says: Our community participated in rather a remarkable ceremony on Wednesday evening—the burial of a man and his wife in the same grave. Our fellow citizen, Mr. John Landrum and his wife died on the day previously within five hours of each other. Such things may do take place in case of epidemics, but are very rare in their absence, as in this instance. At one fell swoop the angel of death harvested the united heads of a family, leaving one son, "the lone son of his father's house."

We learn from the Atlanta Era that the large sum of \$31,000 was received at the United States Internal Revenue office in that city for the month of December—being \$1,000 a day for every day in the month.

The late census of Atlanta shows a population of 20,228.

The office of advertising in the Yellowbury Times is thus illustrated: "A lady advertised in the Times last week for a stray cow, and the cow came home next day, pawed down the cow pen fence, bellowed till the milk maid came, and then kept off her own calf."

A third in Chicago stole \$900, and was let out on bail of \$500, being a clear gain of four hundred to the thief.

## COMMERCIAL.

The following are the Dahlonega list prices:

Rio Coffee per lb.	40
Brown Sugar per lb.	25
Chickens	30
Pickled Pork	15
Flour per lb.	10
Soda per lb.	10
Black Pepper	60
Almonds per lb.	60
Rice Ginger	60
Cornmeal	15
Sulphur per lb.	20
Salt	10
Pork per lb.	10
Salt per lb.	10
Lard	10
Apples	50
Indigo per yard	20
Painted baskets	20
Whittanore cotton cards per pair	25
Candles star	40
Calico per yard	20
Sole leather per lb.	50
Chickens	15
Eggs per dozen	25
Butter per lb.	25
Cotton per lb.	35
Powder per lb.	75
Beef per lb.	75
Irish Potatoes	100
Sisal	25
Lead	25
Axes	200
Tow Ware per lb.	12 1/2
Factory Thread per lb.	75
Augusta Shirting per yd.	35
Iron	9 1/2
Corn	40
Steel	1 20
Shot	25
Lead	20
Syrup (sorghum)	50
X. O.	50
Potatoes per hundred	25
Turnips	25
Sweet Potatoes	1 00

## FINANCIAL.

Dahlonega, Ga., Jan. 26th, '67.	
Dust.....	1 15 a 120
-----	
Atlanta, Jan. 20th, 1867.	
—Baying.....	36; Selling.....39
—Baying.....	30; Selling.....35
Bullion.....	1 25
Dust.....	1 15 a 1 20

## Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free, to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Successes withing can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

No. 42 Cedar Street, New York.

Nov. 3d 1866

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are indebted to R. M. PATILLLO are hereby called on to come forward promptly and settle up their accounts, as the business is being closed out. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUCKER & CO., WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.

## WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

dealers in

## STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Ladies Dress Goods, Brills, Nets, Variety of notions, Hats, New Styles, Clothing, and Gents ware

## BOOTS, MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

## GROCERIES.

Embracing everything usually kept in that line, such as

Sugar, Coffee, Corn Meal, Flour, Bacon, and

## FANCY GROCERIES.

Sardines, Crabs, and

## Finest Cigars.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, TIARWARE, CUTLERY.

## Country Produce

At Highest Cash Market Prices.

## TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

CALL AND SEE.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Dahlonega, Ga., Feb. 2d, 1867. te

## DRUGS, HATS AND SHOES.

DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA, DEALERS IN

## DRY GOODS

AND

## GROCERIES.

DRUGS, HATS AND

## SHOES.

AND

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL

New and Fresh,

AND OF THE BEST

## STYLES.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

We will give our Friends such

Goods, and such Bargains as

will please them after they

get Home, so that they

will want to call on

us Again and Again.

Dahlonega, Ga., April 17th. H

## NEW GOODS

Direct From New York!

THE undersigned has just received a Stock of Goods from New York, which he offers for sale at about the

Atlanta Retail Prices.

such as

## Fancy & Staple Goods,

Ladies Dress Trimmings, and Gents

Ready-made Shirts, and Shirts,

and a good lot of Saddlery, Hardware and

Cutlery, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery

ware and

Gents Ready-made Clothing,

a good assortment and new styles, and

## Ladies Dress Goods

of the Latest Styles, and a good assortment

of Family Groceries,

Boots and Shoes.

All persons will do well to give us a call as we are determined to sell goods at Low Prices, for Cash.

T. H. KILGO,

Dahlonega, Ga., Dec. 3d, '66

## BARRETT & LOVELADY,

HAVE ON HAND, and will keep a full

assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods

## And Groceries,

Cheap for cash or Barter.

Call and examine our Stock, at Dawson

ville, Ga., Dec. 8th,

R. H. WILLIAMS, V. M. LATHERWOOD

## NEW GOODS!

## NEW GOODS!!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

W. MATT LETHERWOOD & CO.

Would inform the citizens of Dahlonega and surrounding country, that they are receiving a large and well selected stock of

## Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

a splendid assortment of SWEETS, CASSINGS and PRICK GOODS.

Gents Woolen Shirts and Drawers

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

also an endless variety of

## Yankee Notions!

LADIES AND GENTS FINE JEWELRY.

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

## FINE CUTLERY

AND

## PLATED WARE &c., &c.

Our Goods were Purchased in Eastern Markets, and embraces all the latest Styles.

GIVE US A CALL.

Remember the place—next door to Judge BRYANT'S RESIDENCE—sign

## THE RED FLAG.

Gold Dust and Bank Bills Wanted.

Produce taken in Exchange for Goods at Market Prices.

Come see for yourselves, and come at once.

Dahlonega, Ga., Oct. 20.

## RUDOLPH & BURNSIDE,

DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA, DEALERS IN

## DRY GOODS

AND

## GROCERIES,

DRUGS, HATS AND

## SHOES.

AND

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL

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AND OF THE BEST

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Dahlonega, Ga., Oct. 20.

## THE MOUNTAIN SIGNAL

For 1867.

## ALive Newspaper,

CONTAINING ALL THE LATEST

News and Market Reports,

And the

## Mining Intelligence

of this vastly Rich Gold Region.

The interest manifested in its publication

by the Proprietor, has rendered it one

among the most popular weeklies

IN THE STATE.

## It is A News Journal,

Devoted to the interest of the

PEOPLE OF NORTH-EAST GA.

Every person interested in Gold Property

in this section should take the

## MOUNTAIN SIGNAL.

It is printed on

## Plain New Type.

and is a readable sheet for

## The Old and the Young.

As an Advertising Medium, it is second to

No Weekly in the State,

## ESPECIALLY IN THIS SECTION.

As it is seventy-five miles from the Rail

road, and circulates extensively

IN ALL THESE UPPER COUNTRIES.

Special attention given to

Advertising for Administrators, Executors,

Guardians, &c.,

Liberal Inducements Offered.

## Terms for 1867:

One Copy One Year.....\$2.00.



